Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. | HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. | Terms, $2 per year in advance.

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1869.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The Intelligencer is the best advertising medium in Central Pennsylvania, ESPECIALLY FOR REAL ESTATE. Address

H. G. SMITH & CO., Publishers.
July 15, 1869. 3t. LANCASTER, PA.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—To Andrew J. Otterson, who resides in San Francisco, Cal., Daniel C. Otterson, of Alaska, Catharine, now intermarried with Robert Devlin, of Sacramento, Cal., and Thomas Otterson, of San Francisco, Cal., heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Otterson, late of Summitville borough, Cambria county, deceased:

TAKE NOTICE that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Thomas Otterson, late of Summitville borough, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, on SATURDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, INST., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representative, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same—at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 10, 1869.-3t.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale a LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg Borough, fronting 66 feet on High street and extending back 132 feet to lot of Wm. S. Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, with a PLANK KITCHEN attached, and a ONE STORY FRAME HOUSE. The property will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or on easy terms. For further particulars apply to

V. S. BARKER.
Ebensburg, June 3, 1869.-tf.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—The well known and valuable BURKE FARM, located in Summerhill township, Cambria county, one a half miles from Wilmore station, and containing 249 ACRES, in good condition, well fenced and having thereon erected a dwelling house and other necessary buildings, together with two splendid orchards and no lack of excellent water, is offered for sale on moderate terms and easy payments. For further information apply to or address,

J. McGONIGLE.
Hemlock, Pa. R. R., May 6, 1869.-tf.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at private sale, at any time before the first day of August next, a good HOUSE AND TWO LOTS OF GROUND situate on St. Mary's st., in the Borough of Loretto, Cambria county.—The dwelling is commodious and comfortable, and has an excellent cellar under it. The lots are in good condition, and have a number of thrifty fruit trees upon them. For terms, etc., apply on the premises to

HANNAH ATKINSON.
Loretto, July 15, 1869.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to distribute the money in the hands of Joseph Croyle, Administrator de bonis non of Thomas Croyle, dec'd, amongst the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on Monday, 2d day of August next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOSEPH McDONALD.
Ebensburg, July 15, 1867.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to marshall the monies arising from the sale by the Sheriff of said county of the real estate of George Gorley, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, 10th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN S. RHEY.
Ebensburg, July 15, 1869.-3t.

(Shoemaker & Oatman, Attorneys-at-Law.)

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS REESE, late of Ebensburg Borough, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY JANE REESE,
Ebensburg, June 17, 1869.-6t. Adm'x.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a petition for the charter of "The High-land Temple of Honor Association of the Borough of Ebensburg," has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, at the September Term of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the charter will be granted. By the Court. Certified 9th July, 1869.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Ebensburg, July 15, 1869.-3t.

ESTATE OF DANIEL CARNEY, SR., DECEASED.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of DANIEL CARNEY, Sr., late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly adjudicated for settlement.

P. F. CARNEY, Executor.
Allegheny Twp., June 17, 1869.-6t.

The Poet's Department.

FORGIVENESS.

Man has two attendant angels,
Ever waiting at his side,
With him wherese'er he wanders,
Wheresoe'er his feet abide;
One to warn him when he darkleth,
And rebuke him if he stray,
One to leave him to his nature,
And so let him go on his way.

Two recording spirits reading
All his life's minutest part,
Looking in his soul, and listening
To the beating of his heart;
Each with pen of fire electric,
Writes the good or evil wrought.
Writes with truth that adds not, errs not,
Purpose, action, word or thought.

One the teacher and reprover,
Marks each heaven deserving deed,
Graves it with the lightning's vigor,
Sea s it with the lightning's speed,
For the good that man achieveth,
Good beyond an angel's doubt,
Such remains for aye and ever,
And cannot be blotted out.

One (severe and silent watcher!)
Noting every crime and guile,
Writes with it a holy duty,
Seals it not but waits awhile;
If the evil doer cry not,
"God forgive me!" ere he sleeps,
Then the sad stern spirit seals it,
And the gentle spirit weeps.
Mild and mighty is forgiveness,
Meekly worn if meekly won;
Let our hearts go forth to seek it,
Ere the setting of the sun!
Angels wait and long to hear us
Ask ere the time be flown;
Let us give it and receive it,
Ere the midnight cometh down.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

We were smoking one night before the hotel smoking room grate, when one man said:

"I have always thought I'd like to be a railroad conductor—for a little while at least."

The old conductor smiled and knocked the ashes off his cigar.

"Well," said he, "I believe almost everybody has had that feeling at one time or another. There is something fascinating to a sober business man in the idea of doing business and earning your living at 30 miles an hour, and the spice of danger that you *may* at any moment be sent to kingdom come by 'lightning express,' is just vague enough not to frighten, but attract. But to a conductor it's a prosaic business enough. So it is to engineers and brakemen. Don't you remember that, at the inquest over the Norwich Bridge accident, it was shown that the engineer was in the habit of opening everything, and then reading a newspaper. He was neglecting his business, of course, but it shows what habit will do; 'twill make a reading-room of an express engine.

"Railroad men learn the lesson of punctuality very thoroughly. It won't do to be late, or the train won't start on time, and then an awful row is certain. One time I was at Albany, and that afternoon the Hudson River, Boston and Central trains all started at 5 o'clock.—Well, the conductors of the trains, and engineers, too, went down the river on a little propellor—the Julia I think she was called. We turned around in plenty of time, but about ten miles below Albany we ran aground. We were in a nice scrape. There wasn't a conductor at the depot to take any one's place, and the tide was falling. Williams, a splendid, great big fellow, got desperate, jumped into the river, put his shoulder under the stern, where the propeller had struck a mud bank, and as the boat was about nine cat power only, and he was a perfect Hercules, he actually lifted her off, and we got to Albany just in time—only Williams had to run to Syracuse with his wet clothes on.

"It's a queer existence, running day after day through a lot of little places that you don't take any interest in, or know anything about, more than that the stations are called such stations. It isn't such a dangerous life, either. Accident insurance companies don't rate passenger conductors very high, but if you want to feel how helpless a mortal you are in the hands of the Almighty, just get on an express engine, and get the engineer to 'open everything' on a dark night. It's positively awful to see your head-light boring into darkness, and to think that between you and instant death there's only the chance of the two pieces of iron you're traveling on being continuous and clear; that if somebody had just pried up a rail since the last train went over, or anchored something on the track, your friends wouldn't know your body when the coroner's jury called them as witnesses to your identity. That's the way I thought the first time I tried it, but the engineer was smoking a pipe and the fireman was whistling 'Jim-a-long-Josy.'

"When a conductor runs a train out of town and another in again the same day, it isn't such a queer life as when he runs a train out one day and *in* the next. *Then* he lives two lives. One night he's a married man at one place; the next night he's a bachelor at another place, and the next day a married man again—and so on, see saw.

"There's a kind of feeling responsibility, having three or four hundred lives in your keeping. But then, there's the rules. If you keep to them, and anything happens, it isn't your fault. When you're out of time and have to wait, you're sure to be cross, and sure to be badgered by questions. A foreigner once told me that one of the most surprising thing he'd seen in America was the respect paid to conductors, and the way they were obeyed by passengers. But passengers will ask questions when you're waiting and it's provoking. One day I was out of time, and ran off on a switch to wait for either the down train or a telegram to come on. By and by a pompous man come to me as I was sitting on the fence.

"'Mr. Conductor,' says he, 'what are we waiting for?'

"'For the down train—we're out of time. There's a single track here, and she has the right of way.'

"'But suppose the down train is behind, too.'

"'Then I'll get a telegram.'

"'But suppose they don't telegraph you, how long will you wait?'

"'*Till the wheels rust off*,' said I.

"He went back to the coach, growling something about having an engagement in town at the hour the train was due, and I afterward found out that he was Vice President of the road. But he was a sensible old fellow, though quick tempered, and I stood better with the officers for what I had said. He used to poke heavy fun at me sometimes, and recommend me to wet the wheels and they would rust off sooner.

"It's astonishing how reckless some railroad men become. I was on a side track waiting out of time once, and a fellow comes to me and says, 'Why don't you go on?' 'Cause my orders are to stay,' I said rather sharply.

"He was the new superintendent, a young fellow whom I had never seen, because he'd just come on the road. He was courting a girl on the line of the road, I afterwards found out, and had an engagement to go to a ball with her that night, which this lay over interfered with.

"So he says, very quickly, 'No they ain't;' and when I looked surprised, he says, 'I'm the the Superintendent of this road, and I tell you you've time to get over this bit of single track and have three minutes to spare before the down train reaches it. I have calculated and *know*.'

"'I've got my printed orders, Mr. Superintendent,' says I, and he broke right in—

"'Never mind your *printed* orders, I order you to go ahead.'

"Well, I wouldn't, and he was awful mad, and swore that I should not run a week longer on that road. Probably after he had got cooled down he would have never said a word about the matter, for he was clearly in the wrong. Three minutes is too close a shave on time when six or seven hundred people's lives are interested, and regular printed orders are to be obeyed till other regular printed orders are issued. But I thought, at first, he'd complain to the President, and I was bound to have the first talk if possible.

"The President heard my story and sent for the Superintendent. He denied that he had *ordered* me at all, or made any threats, but he had told me I had *ten* minutes to spare. So it was a question of veracity, and I began to think I would be sent back to run my train, and that running a train on *that* road would not be my business very long.

"All at once a gentleman who had been sitting with a newspaper held in front of his face at the back of the office, came forward.

"'Mr. President,' said he, 'I happened to be standing by these two men when they had that talk. The conductor is right, and the other man lies. If the train had gone on I had made up my mind to walk back to the next station, the chances for an accident seemed so great.'

"'Then the President *was* mad.

"'Why, good heavens!' said he 'my wife and family were on that train. Mr. Superintendent, go and draw your wages to the first of next month, and leave the road *now!*'

"But sometimes a conductor is put in such a position that the rules won't guide him. Then the responsibility is very great. I remember once being so placed, and I thought at the time my hair ought to have turned white that night with anxiety.

"It was when the Hudson River Railroad was just built. There was no telegraph along the line then, and everything was quite primitive compared to what it is now. The flagmen had got on a sort of a strike about those days, too, so that you trusted to luck for safe running. I was running a sort of way-train between New York and Poughkeepsie then. Running an express is much pleasanter than running a way train, you may easily imagine. An express sometimes don't stop for an hour at a time, and after you've 'worked' your coaches once, you have nothing to do but sit down and earn your money that easy way.—Then when you reach the next station, if your brakemen mind their business, they can tell you how many passengers have got into each coach, and then you are always able to pick them out, because they haven't got the *settled* air of the old passengers. But a way-train conductor has much harder work.

"Well, I run the train out of New York one afternoon, and had for the driver of the engine a man who was famous for the accurate way in which he would come up to his stations. He would stop any named coach almost to a foot where he said he would; but on this occasion he appeared to have poor luck. He ran past his stations and had to back down, and then again he would stop so short that the engine would be in front of the station and the rear coach an eighth of a mile back, and it raining hard too. Then he'd start up again just as the passengers were getting out. So we kept running behind time all the while. There was a sort of lightning express came out of New York about an hour after us, and we were gradually working back into *its* time.

"We got near Fishkill, and, having made an awful bad shot at a depot, I said to the baggage-master: 'Mack has bad luck at making his stations to-day. Wonder what's the matter?'

"The baggage-master turned around on me quickly and said:

"'If you want to know what I think, *I* think Mack is drunk!'

"'It can't be,' says I, 'I never saw him touch a drop of liquor or smell of it in any way.'

"'That's so,' said the man, 'but I think he is drunk to-day. He was in the car a little while ago, and picked up all the brakemen's lanterns and slung them in a bunch at me. I dodged, and they went out of the car door and smashed. Then he chuckled and went back to the engine.'

"'I did not like the idea of a drunken engineer, but had to laugh at the fate of the lanterns. If I had known how I was going to groan over their fate soon, I wouldn't have laughed then.

"'When I got above Fishkill, I thought I'd let those who got on at one of the little stations ride free to the next station, while I rode on the engine and investigated.

"So I got on the 'Corning,' and Mack looked black enough instead of as civil as usual. I joked him about his bad luck in making his stations, and he growled out a curse. I asked him if he knew how nearly he got back into the lightning express time, and he said he knew his own business. The man was evidently drunk and surly. I happened to put my hand under the cushion of the seat and felt a bottle. Pulling the cork out I smelled whisky, and quickly threw it overboard. But Mack saw me and cursed me for destroying his property. 'What did you throw that bottle away for—it wasn't your rum?' he said, at the end of an awful swear.

"'I'll tell you why,' said I; 'I'm conductor of this train, and you are too drunk to do your business right, and you'd get worse and worse if you had a bottle.'

"Then he grinned a savage sort of a grin, and quieted down into a silent state, but he looked dangerous about the eyes.

"'You're conductor of this train, are you? I'll show you now how much you have to do with running it,' said he, and began to slow up, and we behind time already, you know. I didn't know exactly what to do—we were getting dangerously near the lightning express time—and while I was debating he suddenly blew brakes, with a fiendish chuckle, and stopped at a station that the train never stopped at before. I looked at my watch and determined to send a brakeman back with a lantern and stop the express.—Just then the thought struck me that made my hair stand upon end: *there wasn't a lantern on the train*—the drunken beast had smashed them all—there wasn't a soul at the station, which was miles away from its village; the express didn't stop before it reached Poughkeepsie, so I couldn't leave word to caution it, and just then I heard its whistle a mile or two back. The engineer heard it too, and laughed a diabolical laugh.

"That decided me. I caught up a wrench and hit him back of his ear, and he dropped like dead. I dragged his body (I did not know then whether I was handling a corpse or not) off the engine and threw it down by the roadside and jumped on the engine.

"'Jimmy,' said I, 'the express is after us. Mack smashed the lanterns—so we can't stop her. Our only chance is running away from her—so cram in the wood and I'll open everything.

"I knew, by observation, how to open and how to shut off, but of course couldn't graduate the speed like a professional. I 'opened everything,' you may be sure, and away we jumped. It was a curious chase. To be hunted by a locomotive don't fall to the lot of every one. Our engine was not so powerful a one as the express engine, and our train was quite long; so we crammed in the fuel and depended upon high pressure for salvation. Of course, I never thought for a moment of stopping that side of Poughkeepsie; so we speeded past the stations, all lighted and filled with wondering faces.

"Just after passing the second *the gong on the engine struck*—some one had pulled the safety rope. The fireman's hand went instinctively to the whistle to blow brakes, but I caught it. It was the most anxious minute of my life. If I did not mind the signal, and something was wrong and an accident should occur, I should always be blamed, even if I didn't blame myself.—But if I stopped, the express might—probably would—run right into us. The pull didn't sound professional—like a brakeman's. It probably was a jerk at the rope by a passenger who had been carried by his station—so I'd chance it.

"All this went through my mind like lightning, as you may imagine—one thinks quickly on such occasions—and I caught the fireman's arm. He had never heard of such a thing as disobeying the gong, and stared. I was too excited to speak, but pointed to the fire, and he put in more wood quietly.

"Well, to make a long story short, I never 'blew brakes' till the engine was opposite the station. Then I shut off, blew one whistle, and went sliding up the road. Just as we stopped, the express, whose whistle I had heard just behind me, came up to the depot, and stopped where the trains usually do. If I had minded the gong or stopped in front of the depot, I'd been smashed.

"You see there was no way to do but to run for it. We hadn't a red light for the rear car; we hadn't a lantern nor couldn't get one, to send back to signal; the flagmen were on a strike, and the express didn't stop anywhere till it reached Poughkeepsie, and she had got so close on to us when the engineer cut up as he did, that I couldn't stop at a station and send a man back. Before he could have got far enough away they'd have been so close that they couldn't have 'broke up' in time, but would have come into us.

"I didn't know whether I'd killed Mack or not, and took the 'owl train' back, and found him all right as regards death, but very sick from the dip I had given him.

"The Company gave me this watch when they heard of it."

Shirts and the Little Heathen.

BY JOHN QUILL.

"But they must have clothes, Mr. Wilkins."

"No they mustn't. It's ridiculous nonsense for any collection of old women like your sewing society to start out a lot of duds and things to the heathen in Africa. It is confounded stupid, I say.—What do you suppose a lot of old coffee-colored pagans, steeped in ignorance and vice, want with shirts? Hey? Why, they don't want 'em. They were born without 'em, weren't they? And if it was right for them to have clothes don't you suppose they would have had 'em? Don't you suppose beneficent nature knows better than you and all the other heifers down at the sewing bee? Why, it's absolutely ridic——"

"Wilkins, you shan't talk that way about——"

"It's perfectly ridiculous. But you go on; you go on and send them over there to Africa, and do you know what will happen? Do you know what will be the result of your tomfoolery? Why, the very first thing you know some benighted heathen or other will go and mount one of those shirts some night, and paddle around in the dark and scare the other heathen, and make them believe in ghosts, and set the whole continent of Africa to falling down and sacrificing themselves to a lot of old nine-headed idols, and jabbering away at their pagan prayers. You've got sin enough on your soul, old woman, without that, I want you distinctly to understand."

"Mr. Wilkins, you are too contemptible to notice."

"Yes, and I'd just like to know what an ignorant heathen knows about shirts, any how? Why, absolutely nothing; and very likely the first fellow that tries to get into one will get it on upside down, and mix his legs all up in the sleeves, and get himself into a tangle and trip up, and fall over some precipice or other, and then there will be the responsibility for a mangled man added to your list of crimes.—But I'd just like you to bear in mind that you don't send any of my wardrobe out there. I don't want a parcel of Ethiops sporting around on Afric's sunny shore in my linen. Not exactly. I like to see men enjoy themselves, but not in that indecent style.

"But, Mr. Wilkins——"

"Pretty spectacle it will be now, won't it? Forty-six little Africans dressed in a simple but chaste garb of white shirts, sitting along a bench in Sunday-school wriggling their toes, or else enjoying themselves at recess singing 'ham fat' and doing 'the walk around.' That's a pretty way to civilize a heathen land, ain't it? For they won't wear any pants you observe. If you go to shipping a lot of pants over there the first thing you know they will have them tacked on to some idol or other, or rammed full of feathers, and be holding religious service before each pant; and as for socks, why every sock as has ever been sent over there has been stuffed with sand, and used as a war club. That's so, and I've no doubt that very identical pair you're knitting on now will brain a stray pagan some day or other in some muss.

"Mr. Wilkins, you know that's not so."

"If you want to do your colored friends a service, why don't you go to work and ship them a lot of the delicacies of the season? Why don't you send out a ship load of canned missionaries, or something else that will make their mouths water? Or you might collect an assortment of second hand jaw bones, and give them for necklaces, or send out your own false teeth, or——"

"Wilkins! I'll scratch——"

"Or go yourself, and see how it feels to be eaten. I won't stop you. You've got my permission, you understand. But I pity the miserable pagan that stuffs himself with you. You won't agree with him. You never did with me, my love——"

"Mr. Wilkins, you are a brute."

"But for my part I think you had better stay at home and attend to your children, instead of fooling down there at that society with a lot of tabbies, who slander their neighbors, and make more mischief than they do underclothes for the naked Hottentots."

"Mr. Wilkins, that's not so."

"You'd better stay at home and sew for your family, that's what you'd better do. There's William Henry been going round for six weeks or more with only one gallus on his pants, and looking like he was a deformed cripple, with one shoulder a foot higher than the other, while his stockings have no feet, and the upper part of them keep a working up his leg until the boy nearly goes mad."

"What an awful story, Wilkins."

"And Bucephalus Alexander's best Sunday jacket has burst out all over in spots, and Breckenridge Augustus, having run out of handkerchiefs, has lately been practising wiping his nose on his sleeve in church, until I was so mortified that I had to take him out last Sunday and have him stood in the coal hole and spanked like the nation by the sexton. Unaffected simplicity is all well enough in its way, but that's carrying it a little too far."

"Mr. Wilkins, you know that's not true."

"And, as for Mary Jane, she is just going straight to destruction. She's got to imitating your example, and now she thinks it ain't worth while to live if you can't do something for the heathen. So what does she do yesterday but go and give my best high hat to the boy who swept the chimney, and it came nearly down to his waist, and she asked him if he had ever read Dr. McPherson's treatise on "The Whole Duty of Man," and he observed that he "didn't know nuffin about dat dar, he reckon," and while she went up stairs to get it for him he embezzled two chunks of corned beef and a cold potato, and the first thing you know he will be in the penitentiary, and all along of your blame foolishness."

"I declare, Mr. Wilkins, you are a scandalous story-teller."

"And there's the boys, it was only last Saturday that they took their crowd up stairs, and played that the garret was Africa, and half of them represented heathen, and ran around without a stitch of clothes on them, and Bucephalus Alexander he distributed my clean shirts among them, and they upset all the barrels, fired away all my old books in a skirmish with the savages, and one of them, who was a cannibal, like to gnawed the whole thumb off of Wm Henry, trying to swallow him, because he said he was a missionary, and it ain't well yet."

"Pshaw, Mr. Wilkins, you talk like a——"

"And, then, what must Mary Jane do, but try to represent a heathen mother; wholly unenlightened by Christianity, trying to drown her infant in the sacred river, which she represented by dousing the cat in the bath-tub, but that animal wouldn't play fair, and liked to scratch the whole bide off of her, while she let the water run until the room was full, and it poured a perfect cascade out of the window, which she said was to represent the overflowing of the Nile, like she read about in her Sunday school lesson. I say it's perfectly outrageous to bring up your children in that kind of style. If you love the heathen, why go among them, but don't go to poisoning the minds of your innocent offspring."

"As long as you have made such a fuss about the sewing-circle, Mr. Wilkins, I'll tell you what I've been making there."

"You needn't mind, I don't want to hear it. I'm tired of hearing you talk. Just give me a chance to speak a word now, will you?"

"But——"

"O don't 'but' me; I won't listen to you."

"I wasn't sewing for the heathen. I didn't stick a stitch for the heathen at the sewing-circle."

"Well, what in the mischief were you fooling your time away down there for, then?"

"Why—I—was—making—you—a—dozen—new—shirts—while—you—were—abusing—me—you'll break my heart—yes, you will."

"There, now, don't cry, my darling. Don't cry, I was only in fun; I was only joking, you understand. I didn't mean it. There now, don't cry, I say, Sally, Well, bellow then, bellow. You may cry until you are tired. I never did see such a woman as you."

And Mr. Wilkins took a pull at the covers, turned over, and went to sleep. But he seemed to be reconciled to her next day, for he called her several hard names because she left the baby covered up on the sofa, so that he inadvertently sat down on it.

THERE is a man living in Northampton, within three miles of the railroad, thirty-eight years of age, who has been in but four different towns in his life, has never been inside of a railroad car, has never slept in any house except the one in which he was born, and has never kissed a girl nor never been courting.

JOSH BILLINGSISMS.

When a rooster crows he crows all over.

Error will slip thru a crack, while truth will get stuck in a doorway.

The man who haz just found out he can't afford tew burn green wood has taken his fust lesson in economy.

There iz only one thing that can beat truth and that is he who alwus speaks it.

It is hard work, at first sight, to see the wisdom of a rattlesnake bite, but there iz thousands of folks who never think ov their sins untill they are bit by a rattlesnake.

There iz a great deal ov humin natur in a crab; if you don't pick them up in the rite way you will discover it.

I think now, if I had all the money that iz due me, I would invest it in a saw mill, and then "let her rip."

Take the humbug out of this world, and you won't have much left to do biziness with.

Faith and curiosity are the gin cocktails of success.

Advertising is sed tew be a certain means of success; some folks are so impressed with this truth that it sticks out ov their tomb-stuns.

There is this difference between ignorance and error; ignorance is stone blind, and error is short sighted; ignorance stands still and error only moves to run agin a post.

Ekonomy is a savings bank into which men drop pennys and git dollars in return.

There is one thing you cant put out, and that iz your conscience; you may smuther it, but like a coal pit it contains the charred remains.

The two richest men now living in America that i kno ov, is the one who haz got most money and the other who wants the least; and the last one is the happiest of the two.

Cerimony is the necessity of phools; good breeding is the luxury of the wise.

Tew be agreeable iz simply tew be easily pleased—if this iz so, how easy and pleasant it is tew be agreeable.

There iz menny who wont know enny-thing but what they kan prove—this accounts for the little they know. Most people hev found out sumhow that they "kant serve God and mammon too," and so they serve mammon.

He whom the good praise and the wicked hate ought tew be satisfied with his repotashun.

Excentricitys, most of them, are mere vanity; banish the excentric man into a wilderness and he soon bekums as natural az a tud-stool. A pure heart is like a looking glass; it keeps no secrets and dispenses no flattery.

A cheerful oid man or old woman is like the sunny side ov a woodshed in the last ov winter.

Avarice is like a grave yard; it takes all that it kan git and gives nothing back.

Paint a human bird sucking honey from a flower and yu hav got a very good picture of love trieing tew live upon beauty.

The best investment i kno of is charity; yu git yure principle back immediately, and draw a dividend every time yu think ov it.

Everything on this earth is bought and sold, except air and water, and they wud be if a kind Creator had not made the supply tew grate for the demand.

A good book is like a good law.

Politeness looks well to me in every man except an undertaker.

"Familiarity breeds contempt." This only applies to men, not tew hot bucks wheat slap-cakes, well buttered and sugered.

A man's reputashun is something like his coat; there is certain kemikals that will take the stains and greece spots out ov it, but it alwuz haz a second-handed kind ov a look and smells strong of the kemikals.

We are happy in this world just in proporshun as we make others happy. I stand reddy tew bet $50 on this saying.

Politeness iz the science of getting down on your knees before folks without getting your pants dirty.

The miser and glutten—two facetious buzzards; one hides his store, and the other stores his hide.

Credit is like chastity; they both of em can stand temtashun better than they can suspicion.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE INSULTED.—The Wyandott Gazette says: A few days ago a recently married couple from the country—not Quindaro—spent a portion of that romantic season denominated the "honeymoon," in our burg, and of course, enjoyed the hospitality of the Garno House. During dinner the young lady was observed to turn red and pale by turns, but this was laid to her new position as a wife. But Scroggs, who had a sharp ear, heard her ask her husband. "Is my face dirty?" "Dirty! No. Why do you ask?" "Because that insulting waiter insists on putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and yet every time he comes around he puts another before me."

A DUTCHMAN married a second wife in about a week after the death of the first one. The Sunday following the bride asked her lord to take her riding, and was duly "cut up" with the following reply: "You dink I ride out mit anoder voman so soon after the death of mine frau?"

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : JULY 29, 1869.

Democratic State and County Ticket.

For Governor:
HON. ASA PACKER,
OF CARBON COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court:
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Assembly:
HON. JOHN PORTER, Washington Twp.
Register and Recorder:
GEO. W. OATMAN, Ebensburg Borough.
Treasurer:
WILLIAM LINTON, Johnstown Borough.
Commissioner:
JAMES E. NEASON, Clearfield Township
Poor House Director:
JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown Borough.
Auditor:
ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Township.

Geary and Fort Delaware.

No official act of John W. Geary ought to sink him so deep in public estimation as his attempt, in October, 1867, to procure a fraudulent and illegal vote of the United States soldiers stationed at Fort Delaware, a few miles below Philadelphia. It took place just nine months after his inauguration, and was the boldest and most unblushing attempt to perpetrate a fraud on the ballot box that has ever occurred in this or perhaps any other State. For the purpose of enabling the volunteers from Pensylvania, who were then in the service of the United States, to exercise the right of suffrage, an amendment to the constitution was proposed by two successive legislatures and adopted by the people at a special election held for that purpose on the first Tuesday of August, 1864. In order that Geary's bold attempt at fraud may be made perfectly manifest, we here insert the amendment to the Constitution referred to:

"Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be IN ANY ACTUAL MILITARY SERVICE, UNDER A REQUISITION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OR BY THE AUTHORITY OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

In pursuance of this amendment the volunteers from this State voted in their camps, both at the October and November elections in 1864. It is well known that the war was substantially ended in April, 1865, by the surrender of Gen. Lee, and that during the summer of that year all the volunteer forces were disbanded and returned to their respective States. The question then arises, were there, in the language of the amendment, any "qualified electors of this Commonwealth in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this commonwealth," in October, 1867, a period of *eighteen months after the close of the war*. No man will pretend that there were. Every volunteer soldier from this State had returned to his home at least *a year* before the election held in October, 1867. The amendment was only intended to operate on soldiers from this State in *"actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States."* In the face of these plain facts, what did John W. Geary, himself a dishonest officer, do. Selecting one of his wiliing tools, a creature by the name of Henry Mitchell, "of the county of Philadelphia," he clothed him, on the 5th day of October, 1867, a few days before the election, with the following commission, having the great seal of the commonwealth impressed upon it:

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania, ss.:
JOHN W. GEARY,

{Great Seal of the State.} JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come —Sends Greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of Henry Mitchell, Esquire, of the County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth aforesaid, I do hereby appoint and commission him, the said Henry Mitchell, one of the Commissioners authorized to visit and receive the vote of the electors of the Commonwealth in the actual military or naval service of the United States, or of this State, under and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-fifth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service," as such Commissioner to visit the Pennsylvania soldiers in the service of the United States at Fort Delaware, in the Department of the East.

To have and to hold said appointment, and to exercise all the rights and discharge all the duties thereunto properly belonging and attached as required by said act of Assembly and the laws of this Commonwealth, until said duties shall have been fully discharged and performed. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. By the Governor, ISAAC B. GARA,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

When this man Mitchell, who was a party to the fraud, went to Fort Delaware to consummate his iniquitous work, the commanding officer of the Fort *protested* against the legality of his proceedings, because *he* knew just as well as John W. Geary did that there was not then at Fort Delaware a single volunteer soldier from this State in "actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States."—It was necessary, however, that Judge Sharswood should be defeated by any means, however foul, and Geary's willing and corrupt agent, Mitchell, took the vote, not of Pennsylvania volunteers, *but of soldiers in the regular army of the United States*, one-half of whom were not naturalized. The officer of the Fort afterwards published the following letter in reference to Mitchell's operations:

FORT DELAWARE, Del., October 15, 1867.

I certify on honor that, on the 8th day of October, 1867, an individual representing himself as an agent commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, produced his commission, with a request that he be permitted to open a poll for the soldiers at this post to vote. I disagreed with him as to the legality of the soldiers voting, but he persisted, stating that he was sent for that purpose. With that object in view he proceeded to the barracks occupied by the men.

R. V. W. HOWARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

To say that when John W. Geary issued the foregoing commission to Henry Mitchell he did not *know* that he was willfully and knowingly violating the election law of the State, would be to degrade his mental capacity even below the standard set up for him by his brother in ignorance, John Covode. He knew what he was doing, and acted deliberately for a dishonest and unlawful purpose, for which he ought either to have been impeached by the House of Representatives or indicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county.

Asa Packer's Wealth.

The radical editors throughout the State are terribly worried about Asa Packer's wealth, although they admit that it wrs honestly acquired through his own industry and energy of character. This concerted howl over Judge Packer's money bags by these shreikers of the "God and morality" party, is very suspecious. It looks very much as though these radical worshippers of green backs were in the market—that they are waiting to be bought at so much per head, cash down on delivery, and we are only afraid that there will be no purchaser. If their virulence in denouncing Packer's wealth continues to increase it will not be safe to the community to permit them to run at large after the dog days have fairly commenced. That season is just now approaching, and a due regard for the safety and protection of the people imperatively demands that the *radical rabies*, superinduced by the opulence of the democratic candidate for Governor, should be arrested while it is yet in its *acute* stage, and before it assumes a *chronic* form. Radical editors are proverbially low priced. If the entire fraternity, from the Delaware to the Ohio, will hold an editorial re-union for *business purposes* at some central place of summer resort, Cresson Springs for instance, and will have a fair and impartial appraisement made of their respective political value, and will send the list to Judge Packer, we think it quite likely he will accede to the proposition. Their money-loving maws must be appeased, and as the amount required for that pupose would not *seriously* affect Judge Packer's bank account, we recommend that the whole ravenous pack be purchased at wholesale. It would simplify matters amazingly.

What a graceless set of hypocrites these radical editors are. If Asa Packer had *not* been nominated they would have said that the democratic party, being an *unwashed* and a *dirty shirt* party, never nominated a man of wealth for office. Packer would then have been a marvellously proper man. If George W. Cass had received the nomination they would have said that, after having received a military education at West Point at the expense of the government, he resigned his position in the army, deserted the flag and opposed the war. If General Hancock had been nominated in the face of his own positive protest, these same virtuous editors would have charged him with having been implicated in the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, although they have been defending and apologizing for that military murder ever since it was perpertrated. It is Asa Packer's pure and spotless character at which they stand abashed. To attack *it* would be like the viper biting at a file, and therefore they attempt to torture his wealth into a crime. Unlike the present gift receiving occupant of the White House, Asa Packer, when he assumes the duties of the Executive office of Pennsylvania, rich though he is, will be above suspicion. He will never soil his hands by the reception of bank checks, and will at least buy his own library, his horses and his harness.

We publish below an extract from a recent charge by Judge Sterrett to the Grand Jury of Allegheny county. Our purpose in publishing it is that Justices of the Peace in this county may hereafter know who is the proper officer to whom the Act of Assembly directs them to make their returns of proceedings in criminal cases.

"Under our system of criminal procedure prosecutions are generally—indeed, almost universally—commenced by information, supported by oath or affirmation. Upon this information, setting forth the nature and character of the offense, a warrant of arrest is issued by the magistrate, and the accused brought before him for a hearing, at which the nature of the accusation is made known to him. He hears the testimony of the prosecutor and witnesses face to face—cross examines them if he wishes, and may resort to the aid of counsel to assist him. If upon the hearing the magistrate is satisfied that probable cause has been shown against the accused, he is required to give bail for his appearance at the next session of the Court to answer the charge against him, or in default of such security he is committed to jail for trial. THE INFORMATION AND PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE ARE RETURNED TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT, and from them the District Attorney prepares a written accusation called a bill of indictment, to which he appends the names of the witnesses to be called for the purpose of sustaining the charges contained therein. These formal accusations, thus proposed and laid before you, embrace nearly everything that the Grand Jury can properly be called on to act upon. No system can present more efficient guarantees against the oppressions of power or prejudices or the inaccurateness of falsehood or fraud. The moral and legal responsibilities of a public oath, the liability to respond in damages for a malicious prosecution, are cautionary admonitions to the prosecutor at the outset. If the committing magistrate acts corruptly and oppressively in furtherance of the prosecution, against the truth and justice of the same, he subjects himself to prosecution. By the opportunity given to the accused of hearing and examining the prosecutor and his witnesses, he ascertains the time, place and circumstances of the crime charged against him, and thus is enabled, if he is an innocent man, to prepare his defense.—These preliminary public examinations and investigations by which the accused can be correctly informed before he comes to trial what is the offence which he is called upon to answer, are of inestimable value. It is by this system that criminal proceedings are ordinarily originated. The fitness and propriety of this mode of procedure—its equal justice to the accusers and accused—renders it of almost universal application in the criminal courts of our country, and makes it unwise to depart from it except under special circumstances or passing emergencies."

A Sharp Contrast.

That John W. Geary is heartily despised by the intelligent and prominent men of his party, and that he is regarded by them as totally unfit to occupy his present position with either credit to himself or for the protection of the interests of the commonwealth, has been well known for the last two years. Nor ought this feeling of disgust and dissatisfaction at Geary's want of capacity among his own party excite the least surprise, when it is universally conceded that during the last thirty years he is the weakest and least competent of all the Governers who have exercised the duties of the Executive of this Commonwealth.

The Philadelpnia *Telegraph*, a leading and influential radical paper, speaks of John W. Geary and his administration as follows:

"Governor Geary has managed, during his official term, to dissatisfy both the politicians and the people, in a vain effort to appease both. He has proved a poor politician, and given not a title of evidence that he possesses a spark of statesmanship. Pennsylvania has little cause for pride or congratulation as she looks back on the long line of her Governors. If a few good and brilliant men are stricken from the list, there is little left to raise it up above the level of mediocrity; and Geary has done nothing as Governor to distinguish himself over the mass of his predecessors. Meanwhile, although corruption reeks at Harrisburg, and the interests of the State are most shamefully neglected and betrayed, his voice has never been heard protesting, in the clarion tongue that some men might have made ring throughout the commonwealth, against this carnival of folly and fraud."

In striking contrast with the foregoing pen and pencil picture of John W. Geary by a radical editor, we publish the following estimate of Asa Packer's character by the editor of the Philadelphia *City Item*, which is also one of the leading radical papers of that city. Both extracts are literally true:

"Asa Packer belongs to a small but rare class of men peculiar to this country—a hardy, thrifty, self-reliant, cautious, enterprising, bold, and generally successful class. He is emphatically a man of the people—practical, resolute, simple and plain. Great wealth has not enervated his powers nor checked his ambition to be useful to his fellow-men, nor has flattery closed his eyes to the hollowness of many of the professions of those who sit and fatten in the shade of great wealth. A man of strong common sense, possessing a keen insight into character, and a good judge of the motives of men, Judge Packer knows that thousands pay respect to him because he is rich and influential. But he is strong with the few who know him privately—who appreciate his solid worth—who have heard his heart beat, and are familiar with his inner life—who know how true and manly and faithful he is in all the relations of life. None but fools—the perversely blind—will say that such a nominee is not strong before the plain, simple, matter-of-fact Republicanism of Pennsylvania."

THE President of the State Convention, Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, and the two candidates, Judge PACKER and CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq., met at the Merchants' Hotel in Philadelphia last week, and after a lengthy consultation, appointed WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH, Esq., of Erie, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.—We regard this as a most judicious selection. Mr. GALBRAITH is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, is well known throughout the State, and occupies a commanding position in his party. To the discharge of the duties of the new position, to which he has thus been called, we doubt not that Mr. GALBRAITH will devote all his industry and energy. In order that the work of the campaign may be well and thoroughly done, we suggest that he appoint *two* deputies—one for Western Pennsylvania, to reside at Pittsburgh and the other at Philadelphia, whose field of operations shall be exclusively confined to that city—over both of whom the Chairman shall exercise a supervisory control. A division of labor, it seems to us would produce more effectual results than can be fairly expected when so great an amount of work is imposed on the Chairman himself.

COMMUNICATION.

LIFE ILLUSTRATIONS.—No. 2.
PATENT MEDICINES.

It is astonishing to see how easily the community can be deceived by men who profess to cure every disease that flesh is heir to with patent medicine. One bottle will contain, according to the statement of the vendor, a cure for twenty diseases. The people buy and try; they are deceived but the next new medicine that is announced brings out the ready dollar from the pocket as quickly as did all its predecessors.

There are now-a-days three distinct treatments for diseases, and he is indeed fortunate that can overcome all of them and live to a good old age. The first system of treatment is the *home* cure—the sage and catnip, bone-set and penny-royal, thyme and pipsisawa, the poultice and blister, the freet and the charms. The child that survives all these is a child of promise. The second system of treatment is the patent medicine system, or the slop system. We do not call all patent medicine slop, but nine-tenths of it is nothing else. The credulous patient has to undergo a treatment of stomach bitters, liver pills, soothing syrup, tooth-ache drops, vermifuge, expectorant, pain-killer, herb bitters, blood searcher, corn-salve, Macedonia oil, etc., etc., till his strength is quite exhausted and his disease, whatever it may be, firmly fixed. But few who commence to use patent medicine ever cease to use it. Its use becomes a disease itself.—Thousands are said to be cured, but the bills of mortality do not show it. Those who survive this treatment, however, are subjected to another, perhaps administered with greater skill, but never the less a bitter pill to the patient. Calomel, jalap, ipecac, morphine, quinine, salts, senna, castoroil Dover powders, blue pills. "With aquafortis, what you please they can content ye." The only consolation is that you have your choice of the mode of dying. You can have allopathic, hydropathic, homeopathic, or eclectic tratment, or the Indian herb doctor; and kill or cure, the pay is always the same. Instead of "throwing physic to the dogs," the nation is becoming more and more prone to resort to these remedies on the most trivial occasions. Some physicians, to their honor be it said, administer just as little medicine as possible, and treat their patients to good advice instead of nostrums.—"Doctor, does snuff injure the brain?" "No, madam, those who snuff have no brains."

PHIDIAS.

—The *Bellefonte National*, a radical newspaper, was disposed of the other day at sheriff's sale. The last number issued by the *National* was profuse in its praise of the radical party for the good times the country enjoyed.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Report of T. J. Chapman, M. A., County Sup't, for the School Year 1869.

I. EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.

In looking back over the school year that has just closed, I think that we of this county have reason to be pleased with the progress which our educational interests have made. This progress has indicated itself in several particulars, among which I may enumerate the following:

1. Material Improvements.
2. Increased number of Schools.
3. Better Qualifications.
4. Graded Salaries.

1. *Material Improvements.*—By material improvements I mean the new houses that have been erected, the old ones that have been properly repaired, the fences that have been put up, and the out-houses that have been built upon school premises. The houses that have been erected during the year are as follows: Summerhill 2, Carroll 1, Chest 1, Richland 2, Allegheny 1, Taylor 1: Total, 8. The other material improvements that have been made are to be found in nearly every district in the county. These little improvements, many of which are trifling enough no doubt, are still important as significant of the popular sentiment in regard to our common schools. "Straws" are consulted, especially during a political campaign, as showing "which way the wind blows," and so I fondly hail a newly roofed school house, or a neatly built fence around the play-ground, as an indication that the hearts of our people are in the right place in reference to our noble free school system.

2. *Increased Number of Schools.*—New schools have been opened in the following districts: Summerhill 1½, Johnstown 3, Millville 1, Yoder 1: Total, 6½.

3. *Better Qualifications.*—The qualifications of our teachers for the places which they occupied were, I think, somewhat better as a general rule than they were the year before. They manifested this Improvement in the annual examinations and in the greatly increased success with which our schools were managed. It is very gratifying to be able to state that our schools were more generally successful in the year just closed than they were in the year preceding. This has been a very frequent remark on the part of directors and citizens.

4. *Graded Salaries.*—Many of our districts tried the experiment of grading the salaries paid to their teachers. The unjust and unreasonable plan of paying the same wages to all alike, good, bad and indifferent, has, I believe, always existed as an invariable rule in this county until recently. In most of the districts where a change was made, the amount of wages to be paid was based upon the character of the certificate which the teacher held. In Chest township the salary was graded according to the average attendance of the school. In Clearfield, White, and possibly also in other districts, the salary was made to depend upon the success with which the teacher managed the school. Each of these methods of grading the salaries has its obvious advantages and disadvantages, while the fact that interest enough was taken in the matter to attempt anything of the kind is a favorable indication.

II. EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Examinations.—During the year twenty-three public examinations were held. For the greater convenience of teachers, I afterward held four Special Examinations in different parts of the county. I desired to do away with private examinations entirely, but owing to the extreme difficulty which we had to secure teachers, I found it absolutely necessary to grant quite a number of these. In the opening of the fall campaign I set the standard somewhat higher than it had been before, and the result was that twenty applicants were rejected. Afterward, owing to the scarcity of teachers to which I have already alluded, I found it necessary to come down a little in my demands—otherwise, many of our schools would not have been opened at all. As it was, one or two schools failed to come up to the requirements of the law. A few of the candidates that had been rejected were subsequently accepted.

Certificates.—During the year one hundred and seventy-seven provisional certificates were issued. Six professional ceretificates were also granted. It is the intention to invest in this class of certificates a real value, by requiring in the holders of them a comparatively high grade of qualifications. It is quite possible that errors of judgment on the part of the superintendent have been made, and will be made, in granting these certificates, but in all such cases the mistake will be rectified as soon as it appears. It is to be borne in mind that the number of certificates issued, and the number of candidates rejected, form no true index of the number of persons examined, as many individuals were examined two and even three times during the year. Account was kept of these persons only once.

Visitations.—A part of the programme was to visit all the schools in the county. I put forth every effort, but did not quite succeed. I made one hundred and eighty-four visits; but a few schools, perhaps a dozen or more, were not visited. A number were visited a second time. I do not know that I visited any school three times. I tried to make my visits as practically useful as I could. A great part of the schools that I failed to visit were in one township, and this was principally through the neglect of the school board to furnish me with a report in time. In the discharge of my official duties the past year, I have traveled 2569 miles, and the generous treatment which I spoke of in my report of a year ago has been continued toward me through the twelvemonth just completed.

III. EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY OTHER AGENCIES.

Other Schools.—Two normal Institutes were established in the county last summer: one in Ebensburg, conducted by Mr. Geo. W. Cope, the other in Loretto, by Miss C. A. Horne. These two schools did a good work. It is to be regretted, however, that they were not as well attended as they should have been.

The two Roman Catholic educational institutions in Loretto, of which I made mention in my last report, have continued to prosper. Rev. B. M. Kerr, A. M., formerly superintendent of Alleghany county, last summer opened a young ladies' school in Ebensburg, which continues in a flourishing condition. Rev. R. C. Christy, of the Roman Catholic church, is making extensive preparations for opening a boarding school for boys in Ebensburg.

Four night schools, maintained by the generosity of the Cambria Iron Company, were opened in Johnstown in the fall, and kept up through the winter. These benevolent institutions were productive of much good. The denominational schools mentioned in my last report, continue to flourish.

The County Institute.—Our Institute was held in Ebensburg, commencing Monday, December 21st. Eighty-two teachers were in attendance. This was a gain of eleven over the Institute of the year before. This number, large as it was, would have been greatly augmented had not the weather been so extremely rough, and the roads so much blocked up with snow. Through the greater part of our county, the facilities for traveling are very poor at the best, and in such a season as the last Institute-week, in many parts of the county it was next to impossible to get along.

The exercises of our meeting consisted principally of lectures, discussions, class-drills, and a contest in spelling. We had crowded houses, and the entire community seemed interested in our proceedings. Let the croakers that have survived the flood, clamor as they may, I am firmly convinced that our county institutes have done, are doing, and will continue to do a good work in the educational field. The thanks of our teachers are specially due Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Revs. B. M. Kerr and Jos. Waugh, and Profs. Andrew Burtt, A. C. Johnson, G. W. Cope, and F. S. Maloy, for the active part which they took in the Institute.

IV. OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.

I know of no serious obstacle in the way of improvement but what grows out of the lack of money. Our people almost unanimously favor popular education, and are willing to make almost any sacrifice for the good of our schools. But we are very highly taxed, and it is out of the question, at least at present, to raise any greater amount of funds in most of our districts. In many of them the very highest rate of taxation allowed by law is imposed. It is impossible to do more. If some Power would endow us with the touch of Midas, we should find an easy egress from all our difficulties. We should like to lengthen our school terms, increase the salaries of our teachers, erect better school houses than we have in many localities, and furnish these

"Incipient seats of knowledge"

with such apparatus as they should have. But at present we are not able to accomplish all these desirable objects.

V. MEASURES CALCULATED TO PROMOTE IMPROVEMENT.

As it is, many of our directors and teachers are honestly laboring to promote the improvement and increase the efficiency of our schools. This effort is indicated on the part of directors by the greater interest and zeal which they have shown than in former years. During the year I made 37 visits in company with directors—last year only 13. Quite a number of directors also attended our county institute, and seemed to take interest in its proceedings. In all sections of the county they have been moving in the cause, and doing all in their power to advance its interests. Better wages generally were paid during this year than last. Teachers evinced their interest in the cause by their attendance upon the county institute, the improved character of qualifications as shown at the examinations, and the greater success with which our schools were managed. In the absence of the great lever—money—I think that our schools will reap much advantage from well conducted county institutes, normal schools, and a constantly advancing standard of requirements. Graded salaries should not be overlooked. I cannot help thinking that much of our prosperity during the term just closed has been owing to the graded salaries which were paid in many districts. These means of improvement are within our grasp. A paid directory, uniformity of text books in counties, equalized taxation, double the length of our present school term, and twice the salary now paid to teachers, may possibly forever exist as only the chimeras of the educationist's dream.

EXTRAORDIOARY PHENOMENON IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville *Daily Press* of July 20th says: The most curious phenomenon of which we have ever heard occurred in Cheathem county on Wednesday last. The day, it will be remembered, was remarkably hot, so that most people in the county had to seek shade about noon. At this hour, on the farm of Ed. Sharp, five miles from Ashland, a sort of whirlwind came along over the neighboring woods, taking up small branches and leaves of trees and burning them in a sort of a flaming cylinder that traveled at the rate of about five miles an hour, and developing in size as it traveled.

It passed directly over the spot where a team of horses were feeding, and singed their manes and tails up to the roots; it then swept toward the house, taking a stack of hay in its course, which it set on fire. It seemed to increase in heat as it went, and when it reached the house it immediately fired the shingles from end to end of the building, so that in ten minutes the whole building was wrapped in flames. The tall column of traveling caloric then continued its course over a wheat field that had been recently cradled, setting fire to all the stacks that happened to be in its course. Passing over the field, its course lay over a stretch of woods which reached to the river. The green leaves on the trees were crisped to a cinder, for a breadth of twenty yards in a straight line to the Cumberland.

When the "pillar of fire" reached the water it suddenly changed its course down the river, raising a column of steam which went up to the clouds for about half a mile, when it finally died out. Not less than two hundred people witnessed this strangest of strange phenomena, and all of them tell substantially the same story about it. The farmer, Sharp, was left houseless by the devouring element, and his two horses are so affected that no good is expected to be got out of them in the future. Several withered trees in the woods through which it passed were set on fire, and continue burning still.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The following State elections will occur during the present year:

August 2, Alabama, members of Congress.
August 2, Kentucky, State Treasurer and Legislature.
August 5, Tennessee, State officers and Legislature.
August 10, Montana Territory, Delegate to Congress.
September 7, Vermont, State officers and Legislature.
September 13, Maine, State officers and Legislature.
October 5, Colorado, Delegate to Congress.
October 12, Pennsylvania, State officers and Legislature.
October 12, Ohio, State officers and Legislature.
October 12, Iowa, State officers and Legislature.
October 20, California, Judges of the Supreme Court.
November 2, New York, Secretary of State, Legislature, etc.
November 2, New Jersey, Legislature.
November 2, Massachusetts, State officers and Legislature.
November 2, Minnesota, State officers and Legislature.
November 2, Wisconsin, State officers and Legislature.
November 30, Mississippi, State officers and Legislature.

—Colonel Warren, the Fenian, and Mr. J. D. O'Connell waited upon Secretaries Boutwell, Robeson and Attorney General Hoar on Wednesday, and told them of the wrongs inflicted upon the Fenian prisoners in England. They intend to lay the matter individually before every member of the Cabinet. Attorney General Hoar was not at all gracious to them and intimated that the invaders of Canada were a set of thieves and robbers.

Political and News Items.

—The apple crop is promising in New York State. There isn't a pippin to be found on the trees in and around Boston.

—Fourteen hundred persons went to Long Branch to see Grant sail in with his family and friends in the Tallapoosa at government expense.

—Two men, father and son, were killed by the explosion of a keg of powder in a coal mine near Ashland, Schuylkill county, on the 16th inst.

—The length of the Pacific Railroad is such that a courtship begun in Ohio was consummated in a marriage before the two travelers reached the end of their route.

—A United States flag with this device is suspended across their track from the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at South Bethlehem: "Asa Packer for Governor."

—Peter Reddick, a mulatto, was hung on Friday at Portsmouth, Va., for the murder, in January last, of Cornelius Hayes. During the execution a frame building, on which seven workmen were, fell, injuring them severely.

—One of Grant's favorite horses is dead. There now is an opportunity for a good office. The horse was able to trot his mile in 2:22. Another horse of equal swiftness ought to bring a foreign mission, at least. Who buys?

—The puddlers employed at the National Iron Company's works, at Danville, are on a strike, demanding six dollars per ton for puddling, and a better quality of coal. Five dollars and fifty cents per ton has heretofore been paid.

—On Tuesday night, the 20th instant, a man aged 59 years, named Ingstaff, was literally roasted to death by being caught in the belting and held against the boiler in the engine house of the Smith well on the Allegheny river.

—The Radical newspapers excuse Grant's trips in government vessels, and his junketing about at watering places by declaring that he needs relaxation. If rumor tells the truth he is in the habit of getting very much relaxed oftener than semi-occasionally.

—Two young ladies named Turner, of Marlestown, Mass., visiting in Auburn, Maine, and two sons of the Rev. Mr. Libby, of Auburn, were drowned in Lake Auburn on Saturday last by the sinking of a boat in which they were rowing. Two other persons in the boat escaped.

—A little girl named Catharine London, was burned so that she died in a few hours, the other day, at Waynesburg, by trying to kindle a fire with coal oil. She had placed the can containing the oil on the stove, and the heat caused it to explode, throwing the burning fluid over her.

—The Irish Church Disestablishment Bill has finally passed. The House of Commons, without a division agreed to the amendments, which relate only to minor details. Thus is one of the most vexed and exciting subjects in the range of English politics finally and peaceably disposed of.

—Mr. John A. Roebling, Civil Engineer, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, was one of the ablest in his profession in this country. He engineered some of the most important works in the States, and met with the accident which caused his death while surveying ground for the great bridge which is to be put over East River, New York.

—The destructive flood in the Colorado Valley is subsiding. It is said to have fallen six feet, but the Brazos is still rising. At Eagle Lake bottom, where the people have taken refuge in the tree-tops, the water is said to be two feet above the tops of the telegraph poles. On the 14th cars were sent from Harrisburg with boats to rescue them from the perilous position in which they had been for two days. All communication with Bastrop is cut off, and nothing can be known of the damage in that locality.

OUR NEW FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,
which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.
☞ C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20.-1y.

ESTATE OF BARBARA CONNER, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of BARBARA CONNER, late of Susquehanna township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and requests those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. McDONNELL, Adm'r.
Susquehanna Twp., July 22, 1869. 6t.*

1869. SPRING TRADE. 1869.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE,
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,
And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER
It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Both Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN
JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,
and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $.

$200 PER MONTH MADE by a LIVE MAN WANTED to run a Wagon through Cambria county, and sell the most popular SEWING MACHINE now in use. None but energetic and reliable men need apply to SIBLEY & STOOPS,
General Agents, Howe Sewing Machine,
No. 4, SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, : : : JULY 29, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 26, 1869, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE EBENSBURG—

At 7.40 A. M., connecting with Philadelphia Express and Pittsburgh Express West and Southern Express East.

At 12.50, P. M., connecting with Mail Train East, and conveying passengers for Emigrant Train West.

At 7.10 P. M., connecting with Phila. Express East and Mail Train West.

LEAVE CRESSON—

At 9.20 A. M., or on departure of Pittsburgh Express West.

At 2.00, P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East.

At 8.28 P. M., or on departure of Phila. Express East.

☞The time of departure of the morning train will be as above given on all days except Mondays, when the train will leave at 8.15, A. M., in order to connect with the Day Express East, the Southern Express not running on that morning.

We have the list of jurors in type, but the pressure upon our columns has compelled us to delay its publication for one more week.

A son of G. G. Burns, of Bedford county, was bitten by a copperhead snake on Sunday week, and at last accounts was in a very precarious condition.

Dr. Fry, Surgeon Dentist, has removed to the rooms recently vacated by Dr. Elder, No. 163 Main street, Johstown, (up stairs,) and asks his friends to visit him. Change of card next week.

A little boy named Long was shot in the abdomen, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, not long since, by the accidental discharge of a loaded pistol which he was handling. His wound is considered dangerous.

The Altoona *Vindicator* pic-nic realized the handsome sum of $701.71. The demonstrate of that thriving young city understand how to conduct such enterprises successfully, and are just the kind of men to tie to under all circumstances. Honor be to them!

About one thousand tons of coal are now shipped over the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad every day. And yet coal operations on the line of this road have only commenced. The lumber trade on this road, at this dull season, averages from fifteen to twenty car loads per day.

Two boys named Sullivan, with a companion named Evans, while hunting in the woods in Huston township, Clearfield county, last week, started up a deer, when Evans' gun was discharged, the ball taking effect in the elder Sullivan's shoulder, causing a severe if not fatal wound.

The afternoon train on the E. & C. R. R., mentioned by us last week, was put on on Monday. It is certainly a great accommodation, and when the fact becomes fully known it will doubtless be well patronized. The way mail from the west now reaches us nearly seven hours earlier. See schedule.

A beautiful display of fireworks was gotten up by the guests at Cresson Springs on Tuesday night, and quite a number of our citizens went there to see it. Some five hundred dollars, we are told, were expended in the exhibition, and no one is any the happier for it except the men who got the money.

Messrs. Jeremiah McGonigle and B. F. Vaughn have entered into partnership at Lilly's Station in the manufacture of hemlock lumber, and as they are both enterprising and deserving gentlemen they doubtless will, as they should, meet with abundant success. We commend them to a liberal patronage, and feel sure they deserve it.

Frank Fogle and David Sellers, while working together in Hollidaysburg, week before last, had a difficulty about a pair of hand leathers, when the former cut the latter in the hip, and in return was struck on the head by Sellers with a pair of iron tongs, and so badly injured that up to Sunday last little hopes were entertained of his recovery.

In a portion of our edition last week we gave a brief account of a homicide in Susquehanna township, not having learned the facts until after our paper had been in press. In the letter of our intelligent and wide awake Carrolltown correspondent, published in another column, will be found the full particulars of this tragic occurrence, and to them we invite the attention of our readers.

A valuable coat and pair of pants surreptitiously disappeared from the law office of Jno S. Rhey, Esq., in this place on Monday night last. Entrance to the office was doubtless gained through a back window which had been left open, and thief and garments are now supposed to form part and parcel of the circus which exhibited here on that evening. Mr. Rhey has his suspicion in regard to the thief, and has gone to Hollidaysburg to intercept him, if possible.

Mr. Thomas Carland, wholesale and retail grocer, Altoona, Pa., makes known his business through our advertising columns today, and offers inducements to retail dealers which certainly seem tempting enough to induce them to buy. We have known Mr. C. long and intimately, and can say for him that he is an honest, upright man, and is deserving of the most liberal patronage.—We hope that he will secure a fair trade among our Cambria county merchants and others.

The *Venango Spectator*, published at Franklin, Pa., has recently donned a new suit and been enlarged to an eight column paper. The *Spectator* never lacked spirit and ability, and it has now the dimensions and good looks requisite for making it what it truly is, a first class Democratic newspaper. The secret of the improvement is all in few words—prompt payment from patrons when appealed to. If subscribers to the *Freeman* who are in arrears would do likewise, we should soon boast as handsome and so large a journal.

Our local correspondence is more than usually full and interesting this week, and hence we feel more than usually proud of this department of our paper. To our local correspondents we are under many obligations for the manner in which they serve up the news in their respective neighborhoods, and are free to say that to their efforts is due to a very great extent the flattering character which the *Freeman* has earned as a local newspaper. Success and long life to "Rob Roy," "Buz Fuz," "T. I. M.," "Velo C. Pede," and others.

We had the pleasure of an introduction a day or two ago to Mr. M. J. Gannon, general traveling agent for that renowned able weekly journal, the *Banner of the South*, of which the celebrated poet priest, Rev. A. J. Ryan, is principal editor. Mr. Gannon was partially educated at St. Francis College, Loretto, and is well known and esteemed on the Alleghenies. He should meet with much success in soliciting subscribers for so fearless and famous a paper as the *Banner of the South*, which is a large eight paged journal, published at Augusta, Ga., and is cheap enough at $3.00 per year.

A serious affray occurred between two men named John Mouse and George Hall, in Allegheny township, on Thursday last. They got into a quarrel at a log rolling, when Hall struck Mouse a very severe blow on the head with a hand spike, and Mouse retorted by dealing Hall a glancing blow in the face with an axe, which inflicted a very ugly gash, but fortunately some one standing by caught Mouse's arm in time to prevent the full force of the stroke from falling with fatal effect. Had it been otherwise we would doubtless be called upon to record another homicide. We have not learned that any arrests were made.

The Great International Hippocomique and New York Circus exhibited in this place on Monday, afternoon and night, and their entire performances gave very general satisfaction. The two clowns were exceedingly witty and original, the leapers, tumblers and vaulters were fully equal to any we ever saw, and the performances of Miss Annie Robinson on the slack wire, as well as on horseback, were certainly very excellent.—The music was also tip-top, and all the other features of the entertainment were, we think, as good as the best. Some of our exchanges led us to believe that it was a humbug, but if it was we confess we failed to see wherein the humbug consisted.

It has been no uncommon occurrence of late for our friends, Messrs. Geo. M. Riddle and W. C. Keller, to pay us a pop visit, but this week they came flanked by that big-hearted and whole-souled gentleman, Ex-Sheriff Bechtel, and we feel that such a trio of clever fellows deserve something more than silent admiration. They all enjoyed themselves witnessing the match game of base ball, the big show, and other sights and scenes hereaway on Monday. Mr. Bechtel, it may not be out of place to say, is a soliciting salesman for Messrs. Newburger & Hechstadter, Wholesale Clothiers, Philadelphia, and as it is a good firm and represented by a good man, we hope it will secure a good trade in this "neck of timber." So mote it be.

Our County Commissioners returned a few days since from a tour of inspection of the jails of Centre, Butler, and other counties, which they visited with the view of obtaining a model for the new jail about to be erected in this place. They have determined upon the erection of a building combining the advantages of both the Centre and Butler jails, which they deemed the most perfect, and an architect is to be employed without delay to get up the designs and specifications for that purpose. The sum of $40,000 has been set apart for the erection of the new jail, and as the present building will serve for the accommodation of the Sheriff and his family, the amount named will doubtless put up a commodious and perfectly secure edifice.

MOUNTAINEER VS. KICKENPAWLING.—The return match game of base ball between these two clubs was played on the grounds of the former, in this place, on Monday afternoon last, and resulted in the complete discomfiture of the latter named club—so much so that we fear it will "throw up the sponge" for all time to come. The score which we append will show that the contest was by no means a spirited one, neither club doing as good playing as we know them to be capable of. Where the Mountaineers are to find competitors in the future we know not, unless they challenge some of the city clubs.

MOUNTAIN'RS.	O.	R.	KICKS.	O.	R.
Jones, c.,	2	5	Brown, 2d b.,	2	3
Breese, 2d b.,	5	3	White, s. s.,	2	4
Barker F. H., s.s.,	1	7	Cooper, c. f.,	4	1
Kinkead, c. f.,	2	6	Hunt, p.,	0	3
Williams, l. f.,	5	4	Jones, 1st b.,	3	2
Robinson, 3d b.,	3	6	Davis, 3d b.,	4	1
Evans, r. f.,	3	4	Reese, r. f.,	4	2
Barker, V. S., p.,	4	3	Young, c.,	5	1
Roberts, 1 b.,	2	5	Williams, c.,	4	1
Total,	27	43	Total,	27	18

RUNS EACH INNING.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Mount'rs,	2	3	1	11	2	5	8	4	7	..43.
Kick's,	4	0	0	1	1	2	1	9	0	..18.

Flies caught: Mountaineers, 13; Kickenpawlings, 13. Flies missed: M.'s, 3; K.'s, 7. Passed balls: Jones, 3; Young, 12.

Umpire, E. H. Hayhurst, Athletic, Philada. Scorers, Davis and Ellis. Time of game, 2:50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following Deeds and Assignments have been left for record at the office of James Griffin, Esq., Register, during the two weeks ending July 24th, 1869:

Peter M'Graw and wife and Edw'd M'Graw and wife to J. M'Gonigle and B. F. Vaughn, July 19, 1869, 526 acres and 11 perches in Washington township, ... $4,000.

Archibald Wissinger and wife to Geo. Knowlton, May 3, 1869, lot and improvements in Conemaugh township, ... $1,075.

Benj. Watkins and wife to Job Reese, Feb. 17, 1869, lot and imp'ts in Johnstown, $2,000.

Mich'l Steigenwald and wife to Peter Ellis, Jan. 7, 1869, 56 acres and 70 perches in Carroll township, ... $700.

Wm. Berkstresser and wife to Wm. M'Donnell, Nov. 4, 1869, 55 acres and 117 perches in Susquehanna township, ... $100.

Wm. Berkstresser and wife to Simon M'Donnell, Nov. 4, 1867, 52 acres in Susquehanna township, ... $100.

J. Emmet Hite to John M. Bowman, May 8, 1869, lot and imp'ts in Johnstown, $2,200.

David Dibert and wife to Rev. Wm. B. Dick, April 3, 1868, lot in Johnstown, ... $450.

Wm. Constable and wife to John Powell, March 19, 1869, lot in Yoder township, $75.

Jonathan Lewis and wife to Thos. Walters, April 1, 1869, 2 lots in Conemaugh bor., $500.

David Watt and wife to David Stevens, July 1, 1869, lot in Gallitzin township, ... $50.

Paul Dishong and wife to Frederick Dishong, March 29, '69, 50 acres in Jackson, .. nominal.

EBENSBURG MARKETS.—We this week give the prices of all the prominent articles sold at the popular flour and grocery emporium of Mr. M. L. Oatman, and shall henceforth make the report of our own and city market rates a feature of our paper.—The quotations which we publish may be depended upon as the retail prices of all leading goods sold by Mr. Oatman, and as he deals extensively in flour, groceries and provisions, his opportunities for buying and selling at the lowest prices are second to no dealer in the county. His flour trade is rapidly assuming gigantic proportions, while his operations in other articles pertaining to his business are equally extensive, and he can now boast of a success which is not only encouraging but well deserved. He has now in store a large and ample stock which will be sold at the moderate prices given in our market report.

"GOOD, BETTER, BEST."—Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown early in their business career demonstated the posibility of supplying the people with *good* clothing at low prices. And every year they have added to the excellence of their clothing and subtracted from the usual charges. This good work still goes on at Oak Hall, the garments growing "good, better, best," and the prices "low, lower, lowest."

TWO FORTY-FOUR.—That's not bad time for a two mile heat, and 243 and 244 are the numbers on Leopold & Brother's Oak Hall Clothing Store, where there is a race every day for made-up garments and gent's furnishing goods. If you think that 244 is too slow you can make Oak Hall in 243 and get a cheap suit into the bargain.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, July 27, 1869.

Dear Freeman—The specialities of the past week in our town were *fighting* and *fun*. In addition to the quarrels that we noticed in our last letter, there were several more fights after I wrote. The parties were nearly all fined from $5 to $25, and the borough realized a considerable amount of money from the trials of the belligerants. It is thought that the origin of these fights can be traced to the invoicing of a few barrels of uncommonly mean whiskey. Whatever the cause may have been, there was more fighting during the past week in this borough than there had been for the six months preceding.

The fun or amusement was brought about by the serio-comic, dramatic, sangerbund, horse-dancing menagerie, called the Macedonian oil company. We suppose such a combination never traveled before. We noticed them briefly last week, stating that they came here in an elegant car drawn by four horses. Their ostensible purpose is to advertise the medicine, but really we think they are a party of pleasure seekers, and just sell the medicine to pay expenses. They have an organ, a violin and a flute, and they play exceedingly well. They are also good singers, and they can speak both German and English. Every afternoon and evening of last week they drove their car to the Public Square, played choice music, sang droll songs, and extolled their medicine in two or three languages. They pretended to perform wonderful cures, and perhaps did help some people. The folks were much delighted with their music and thousands could be seen on the Square every evening. The only objection we had to the proceedings was that some of the songs were a little rough, and did not seem to accord very well with their otherwise gentlemanly deportment, choice music and excellent speeches.

While this was going on other parties sought other sources of pleasure. On Thursday night a party of very respectable young people held a moonlight pic-nic at Von Leuuen's grove, spending the greater portion of the night in innocent amusements, and returning in the morning with the conviction that sleep is essential to health and comfort.

We noticed last week that the tower of the new German Luthern church was being torn down. We were not then aware of the reasons for so doing. It appears that the foundation gave way, causing the tower to lean over towards the inside of the church about a foot at the height of sixty feet. The tower was completed on Thursday week, and workmen commenced tearing it down on Saturday week. A new foundation will be put in and then the tower will be rebuilt. Had it not been for this accident the church would now be finished outside.

The water company of this place have put in thirty-three fire plugs at the corners of the streets, and they now ask the borough council the sum of fifty dollars for the use of each plug annually, amounting to sixteen hundred and fifty dollars a year. To this proposition a portion of the council object, alleging that the price is too high. Besides, some citizens would get all the benefit, while others in the suburbs of the city would get none. We would suggest this compromise: Let the water used from the plugs be measured, which can be done approximately, and let the council pay a fair price for the quantity of water actually used. There might not be a fire here for a year, and sixteen hundred dollars is too much money to throw away for nothing. But there might be a fire that would require a thousand barrels of water to quench; if so let it be paid for at a fair price.

The last few days of good weather have been worth millions of dollars to the farming community, and while we rejoice that they have good dry weather, we regret that they have not more help during the throng.—Harvest is a hard time on the farmers. They have no time to rest, but are hurried from one post to another till they become done-out. There were but few of them in town on Saturday, and consequently the market was limited, especially in the matter of butter.

A stream of electricity struck the dwelling house of Evan Roberts, of this place, a few days ago, without damage to the inmates. The theory that lightning only strikes high objects is not correct, and we doubt whether lightning rods will attract the fluid more than a few feet at farthest. If some Yankee would invent a plan of running the rods up to where the lightning begins, there would be a fortune in the invention. At present lightning strikes just where it pleases.

One of our enterprising citizens has purchased Mr. Shaffer's store, at East Conemaugh, and intends running it strong.

The Ashtola Mills are located in Somerset county, only twelve miles from Johnstown. The proprietors own six thousand acres of forest land, containing choice timber.

A bridge of trestle work two hundred feet long, belonging to the Cambria Iron Company and extending across Hingston's Run, was blown down about a week ago.

Episcopal services were held in Union Hall on last Sunday, in the forenoon and afternoon. A large number of people attended, attracted thither by curiosity.

The passenger car recently brought here runs regularly, drawn by four horses, and is crowded with passengers almost every trip. We have no doubt that it will become a paying institution. It is a very useful one at any rate.

The people here are well pleased with the position taken by Hon. C. L. Pershing in his Philadelphia speech, to wit: that there should be no politics in the judiciary.

The town council have not only ordered the numbering of the houses, but also the indexing of the streets. The names of the streets are to be marked at every crossing. Over two hundred index boards are being painted and lettered for that purpose, and will be put up immediately.

There are several cases of scarlet fever in this place, proving fatal in a few instances. The health of the community, however, is in other respects good.

Mr. Phillips just finished the paving of Main street on Monday evening, and as it rained hard on that night, the good people of Johnstown woke up on Tuesday morning to behold a small lake just in the center of town. Everybody blames the engineer for the mistake. The intention was that the water should run away, but instead, it runs from the four quarters of the compass to the center of town, and their stops stone still. Main street at the mouth of Bedford and Clinton streets will need to be raised eighteen inches to run the water away and drain the alleys. This will cost a nice sum of money. There is great excitement here on the subject. ROB ROY.

CARROLLTOWN, July 26, 1869.

Dear Freeman—The particulars of the terrible tragedy enacted at Fry's saw mill, eight miles distant from this place, on Wednesday morning last are briefly as follows: A number of employes of the mill were engaged in burning away a large pile of edging, or the refuse of the mill, and as it was necessary to remain during the night to watch it, a gallon of whiskey was procured, and the party, consisting of about a dozen men, proceeded to amuse themselves by playing cards, etc. During the night several fights were imminent, but I believe no blows were struck until about three o'clock in the morning, when Lewis Holtzner and Philip Phalon became engaged in a quarrel which resulted in the death of the latter at the hands of the former. The fire had by this time almost burned away, and it was not known to any one present that Holtzner had stabbed Phalon until the brother of the man who had inflicted the wounds hurried him off. It was then discovered that Phalon was dead, and as soon as possible Dr. Brallier was summoned from the Cherry Tree, a jury empannelled, and an inquest held upon his body. In the meantime Lewis and Benjamin Holtzner were arrested and a guard placed over them. After the examination they were taken in charge by Messrs. Lloyd, Johnson and Westover and conveyed to the county jail. On Wednesday evening Dist. Att'y Tierney, accompanied by Drs. Oatman and Maucher of this place, proceeded to the scene of the sad occurence, and Dr. Brallier having been sent for, another examination of the body was made. Your correspondent was present on this occasion and observed the following wounds: three in the breast, one of which penetrated the heart, passing almost through it. The other two were stopped by the third and fourth ribs. On the left hip a terrible gash was made, but the progress of the knife was here prevented from entering very deep by striking on the hip bone. On the top of the head was found an ugly cut, but it did not enter over half an inch. Above the elbow was a very severe stab severing leaders and arteries, and another on the wrist.—There are so many stories afloat in regard to the commencement of the difficulty between these parties that I do not feel justified in making any comments. Phalon's remains were interred in the Glosser graveyard on Friday last. The knife with which the fatal deed was accomplished cannot be found, and it is presumed that Holtzner cast it into the mill dam. The appearance of the cuts would seem to indicate that it was a two edged knife or dagger.

The finest field of wheat ever harvested in this county was cut on the farm of the Benedictine Brothers, this place, last week. This wheat was put in with a grain drill and cut with a reaper, and, as showing what an advantage farmers possess by cultivating with machinery, I may state that the wheat was uniform throughout the field, and almost as level at the heads as a floor, and it required eight men to bind it following the reaper.

The weather has been very unfavorable for our farmers, but at present writing the indications are that they will be able to secure the rest of their crops. BUZ FUZ.

ST. AUGUSTINE, July 23, 1869.

Dear Freeman—We have been enjoying a few days of fine harvest weather of late, and the farmers are making all the possible use of it. Harvest hands are in great demand, and no person need complain that he can't get work now, not even the subscriber, lazy as he is. Crops are remarkably good this harvest—better than they have been for several years.

The American Hotel in this village is being newly painted and refitted, which will add greatly to the appearance of our town. Travelers stopping there will find it a first-class hotel. Mr. John O. M'Entyre, of this place, did the painting. He is master of his trade, and persons having painting to do will subserve their interests by employing him.

The old church edifice is being raised to correspond with the new addition. When that is done St. Augustine can boast of one of the finest churches in the State outside of the large cities.

Mr. Philip Cooper had a field of corn considerably damaged by a number of horses, which broke into it one morning this week. They were fortunately discovered by a young man in the neighborhood who was returning home from a courting expedition in the "we sma' hours ayant the twal," and he turned them out before they had done as much damage as would otherwise have resulted.

The democrats hereabouts are much elated over the nominations made by the State convention, and feel confident that with such men as Packer and Pershing the victory will be won and radical misrule in Pennsylvania forever ended. So mote it be say we all. Yours, &c., VELO C. PEDE

MR. KENNEDY'S LETTER.—The following is the full text of the letter of John H. Kennedy, Esq., declining the Democratic nomination for County Auditor. The absence from home of Mr. Shoemaker prevented its earlier publication:

HEMLOCK, Pa., July 8th, 1869.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Esq., Chairman Dem. Co. Com.—Dear Sir: Owing to business engagements I very respectfully decline the nomination for the office of Auditor tendered me by the late Democratic County Convention. With many thanks to my fellow democrats for their kindness, and my best wishes for the success of the whole ticket, I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

WOULDN'T STOP.--The enterprising venders of the Macedonian oil, who are perambulating the country with "coach and four" and entertaining the people with choice music and learned disquisitions on the merits of their oil, from some cause failed to hold forth here. Had they done so they would doubtless have picked up considerable money which could be invested to much better advantage at the enlarged and well stocked store of H. A. Shoemaker & Co., who are well known as the most extensive and most liberal dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, furniture, etc., in Northern Cambria. The best of bargains in everything.

TINWARE AND SPOUTING.—Mr. George Huntley, the enterprising hardware merchant and tinware manufacturer and dealer, has introduced new machinery and employed additional workmen in his manufacturing department, and is now better prepared than ever to fill orders for either tinware or spouting, no matter how large they may be. The heaviest tin and the best skill is employed in turning out work at Mr. Huntley's extensive establishment, and his prices are always as cheap as the cheapest in his branch of industry.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The quality of the goods kept by V. S. Barker, as well in the way of dry goods as groceries and other commodities, is fully up to the highest standard, but the teas and coffees he is selling are really the very best offered by any dealer in Ebensburg. He is agent for the Empire Tea and Coffee Company, and is furnishing superior articles at wonderfully low prices. You will always be sure of good tea and coffee if you buy from Vallie.

IF for advice you would crave us, and when given would "belave" us, further trouble you would save us, for at once you would "lave" us, after due thanks you had gave us, and straightway to Rowley R. Davis, in the East Ward, you would go and buy all you needed in the line of dry goods and groceries, for he sells superb goods at great bargains all the time, and keeps as large a stock as any dealer here.

THREE THINGS FRY LIKES.—A. G. Fry, the popular merchant, likes to sell as low as he can, sell the best goods and sell for cash. Remember, Fry's cheap mercantile emporium, High street, Ebensburg, is the place to find the prettiest goods at the most moderate figures, which everybody should go and buy.

EBENSBURG MARKET REPORT.

Corrected Weekly by M. L. Oatman, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Flour Dealer.

Flour,	$7.50@$8.00	S. C. Ham, canv'd,	.25
Salt, ₱ bbl.,	3.25	Bacon, Side,	.17@20
Wheat, ₱ bus.,	1.50	" Shoulder,	.17
Rye,	1.25	Lake Her'g, ½ bl.,	6.00
Corn	1.25	White Fish, "	11.00
Oats,	75	Mackerel, "	10.00
Potatoes,	75@1 00	Beeswax, per lb.,	.35
Beans,	3.00	Country Soap, ₱ lb.,	.08
Flaxseed,	2 50	Tallow, per pound,	.15
Hay,	$17.00@20.00	Apples, dried, ₱ lb.,	.20
Butter, ₱ lb.,	.25	Peaches, " halves,	.25
Eggs, per dozen,	.20	" " qrts.,	.20
Cheese, per pound,	.25	Prunes, per pound,	.20
Lard, " "	.25	Raisins, ₱ lb.,	.25@35
S. C. Ham, plain,	.22	Hominy, per pound,	.06

A NEW FIRM.—W. J. Rose & Co. have established a new hardware store on the corner of Main and Franklin streets, Johnstown, one door from the Bank. W. J. Rose and John Fry are the partners. They have a very large assortment of hardware and cutlery. We noticed among other things a patent revolving ventilator, a patent spring rocking chair, and cast iron cooking ranges, something new in this place. They deserve and we think will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

A NEW SIGN.—At No. 117 Clinton street, Johnstown, may now be seen the new sign of Rev. A. J. Hartsock, who has just bought out Charles Zimmerman, jr. It is a splendid sign, and shows that Mr. Hartsock keeps dry goods, dress goods, millinery goods and notions for sale, of which he has laid in a large stock, new and elegant. Mr. H. deserves and no doubt will receive a liberal share of public patronage. The sign was painted by Nelse Taylor.

THE ECLIPSE.—If you want to see the eclipse on the 7th of August clear away the clouds and stars, smoke a piece of tin and cut a hole in the middle, and then look through the hole and you will see Murphy & Co., Houston House, Main street, Johnstown, eclipsing all other dealers in the sale of cheap dry goods, dress goods, notions, groceries, etc. Carpets, blankets, coverlets and staple and fancy goods always on hand, cheap and good.

DON'T DIE.—No, don't dye, but go to Leopold Mayer, Opera House, Main street, Johnstown, who sells all kinds of dry goods already dyed and colored, pressed and folded—absolutely the prettiest goods we ever set our eyes on. Don t dye, but buy goods that are already well dyed and scoured, embroidered and flowered, and all that, and if you want a hat or a bonnet go to Mayer's!

QUIT THAT!—Quit what? Why quit squirting water from the nozzle of that hose right into the door of L. Cohen & Bro.'s New York Clothing Store, Opera House, Johnstown. Why? Because their customers can't get in to buy the cheapest clothing in town.

"Then don't stand back
And let your courage lack,"

but go right in and buy anything you want.

"LET US SEE!" as the two blind men said. Let us see where we will purchase a new and cheap suit of fashionable clothing. At the Star Clothing Store, No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, from Jas. J. Murphy, who keeps all kinds of made up clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods cheap for cash. Best summer clothing on hand.

BASE BALL GOODS!—Caps, Belts, Balls, Bats, Bases, Flags, Score Books, Spiked Shoes, &c.

Croquet Sets for $6, $8, $10, $12 and $15. Send for price list to John W. Pittock, Pittsburgh, Pa. [jun.24-4teow.]

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS.

NO. 136 VIRGINIA STREET,

Between Julia and Caroline, - ALTOONA.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Alias Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the house of Otho Helly, at Lilly's Station, Washington township, Cambria county, on SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of D. H. Bolten, of, in and to the undivided half of a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Edward Donaldson, dec'd, William Tiley, and others, containing 195 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of David W. Fox; a two story plank house and frame bank barn, now in the occupancy of John Kelly and James Murphy, a two story frame house, now in the occupancy of Hugh Banan, and a two story plank house not now occupied, and a coal bank not used at present, situated near the foot of Plane No. 4, on the Old Portage Rail Road. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Geo. Fritz and H. A. Boggs.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 29, 1869.-3t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the account of Cecelia M'Gough, Adm'x of George M'Gough, dec'd, and to report distribution among the creditors of said deceased, will sit for that purpose at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, 13TH AUGUST NEXT, when and where all interested may attend.

JOSEPH M'DONALD.

Ebensburg, July 29, 1869.-3t.

(J. C. Easly, Attorney-at-Law.)

ESTATE OF MARY AUTENBERGER, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Mary Autenberger, late of Carroll township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and requests those having claims to present properly authenticated for settlement. PAUL YAHNER, Adm'r.

Carroll Tp., June 24, 1869.-6t.

ESTATE OF IGNATIUS ADAMS, DECEASED.—Notice of Rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Ignatius Adams, deceased:

CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joseph Criste, Guardian of Eliza Kyle, and Guardian PRO HAC VICE for Winifred and Thomas Reilly and for Jane and Anne L. Adams, Mathew M. Adams, Mary Miller, (formerly Mary Reilly,) now residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., Bridget and John Reilly, (the said John now residing in Clearfield county, Pa.,) Ignatius Adams, Jr., (present residence unknown,) heirs and legal representatives of Ignatius Adams, late of Washington township, in said county, deceased: You and every of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court to be held at Ebensburg on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Ignatius Adams, deceased, situate in the township of Washington afore said, and which has been valued and appraised by an Inquest awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff of said county on the 3d June, 1868, to wit:—No. 1, containing 4 acres and 150 perches, valued and appraised at eleven dollars per acre; No. 2, containing 1 acre and 27 perches, valued and appraised at one hundred dollars per acre; No. 3, containing 2 acres and 130 perches, valued and appraised at nine dollars per acre; No. 4, containing 118 acres and 125 perches, valued and appraised at sixteen dollars per acre; No. 5, containing 417 acres and 90 perches, valued and appraised at nine dollars per acre; No. 6, containing 471 acres and 70 perches, valued and appraised at nine dollars per acre; or show cause why the same should not be sold. And herein fail not.

Witness the Hon. George Taylor, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, July 10, 1869. 4t.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, ... JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM!

IN EBENSBURG!

EDWARD ROBERTS hereby gives notice to his old friends and customers that, on the first day of July, inst., he admitted his son, GEORGE H. ROBERTS, into full partnership with him in the mercantile business in Ebensburg, and that hereafter the firm name will be EDWARD ROBERTS & SON.

Our stock will embrace everything in the Fancy and Staple Dry Goods line, Groceries of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and of all qualities, a full line of Hardware, Queensware, &c., and in fact every article to be found in a well regulated country store.

☞Having enjoyed a successful and pleasant experience of more than twenty years in the business at this place, and having completed a spacious edifice on High street and increased my facilities for supplying my friends at all times and at the lowest prices with the best articles in the market, I confidently appeal to those who have so generously given me their confidence and support in the past to continue the same measure of patronage towards the new firm. EDWARD ROBERTS.

Ebensburg, July 15, 1869. tf.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

—AT—

BUCK'S MILLS, Alleghany Township.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general that he has just opened at Buck's Mills a large and superb stock of seasonable merchandise, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, and all other articles usually kept in a country store.

☞Having paid cash for my goods I am determined to dispose of them either for cash, lumber or country produce at as low prices as like goods can be bought from any dealer in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. J. BUCK.

Buck's Mills, April 22, 1869. tf.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

M. E. JONES, PRACTICAL TAILOR, respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the room adjoining the residence of Mr. Thomas Todd and opposite the store of A. A. Barker & Son, East Ward, Ebensburg. By strict attention to business and a determination to give entire satisfaction in the quality and price of work done by me, I hope to merit a fair share of patronage. Special care will be taken in the cutting and fitting of garments. July 1, 1869. 3m

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale a LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg Borough, fronting 66 feet on High street and exteuding back 132 feet to lot of Wm. S. Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, with a PLANK KITCHEN attached, and a ONE STORY FRAME HOUSE. The property will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or on easy terms.

For further particulars apply to V. S. BARKER.

Ebensburg, June 3, 1869.-tf.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—The well known and valuable BURKE FARM, located in Summerhill township, Cambria county, one a half miles from Wilmore station, and containing 249 ACRES, in good condition, well fenced and having thereon erected a dwelling house and other necessary buildings, together with two splendid orchards and no lack of excellent water, is offered for sale on moderate terms and easy payments. For further information apply to or address,

J. McGONIGLE.

Hemlock, Pa. R. R., May 6, 1869.-tf.

ESTATE OF PATRICK McCORMICK, DEC'D.—Having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of Patrick M'Cormick, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them in proper shape for settlement.

JOHN McCORMICK, } Ex'rs.
FRANCIS P. McCORMICK, }

Summerhill Twp., July 1, 1869.-6t.

DR. JOHN FRY,

Assisted by his Daughter,

SURGEON DENTIST!

OFFICE NO. 163 MAIN STREET,

(OPPOSITE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,)

Residence One House above Kernville Bridge,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

TESTIMONIALS.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Latrobe and Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., cheerfully submit the following as expressive of our estimate of Dr. Fry's abilities as a Dentist:

We regard Dr. Fry as naturally adapted to the profession of his choice. His mechanical ingenuity has furnished to his art many invaluable modifications and improvements, and we deem it due to him and the public at large to say that, from a long and intimate acquaintance, we can confidently recommend him to all who may feel interested, as an able, faithful and experienced workman.

LATROBE—Eli Ferguson, M. D., John McGirr, M. D., Rev. Jerome Kearney, J. L. Chamber, W. S. Head, Joseph A. Head, Mich'l Bossort, David Williams.

LIGONIER—L. T. Beam, M. D., Wm. Ashcom, Jacob Eicher, N. M Marker, Esq., Jacob Breniser, P. M., Joseph Scroggs, D. D.

LAUGHLINSTOWN—Robert Bouther, Esq., A. G. Armor, P. M.

FAIRFIELD—Dr. James Taylor. [my 6. 1y.]

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate

Railroads in the Far West.

The following letter was received by Jay Cooke & Co. from W. Milnor Roberts, a prominent civil engineer, and one of the commission sent out by Jay Cooke & Co. to examine a route for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company eastward from Puget Sound. In passing over the Union Pacific Railroad, he makes the following flattering report:

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18, 1869.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.—Gentlemen:—We arrived here yesterday morning by stage, twenty-eight miles from the railroad station "Deseret," changed the day we left Omaha to "Wintah," after a prominent range of snow mountains, in sight of which we were nearly all day of the 16th. The view of these snow-clad summits, standing at an elevation of eleven or twelve thousand feet above the sea, is both beautiful and grand.

The railroad from Omaha to Cheyenne, 516 miles, is equal, in all respects, to the best of our first-class Eastern roads, and superior to most of them on account of its easy grades. On this whole distance the road is remarkably smooth, so that it is easier to write as the cars are going than on any railroad I know of. Nearly the whole of it is ballasted with fine gravelly material. It is all prairie land, and all the way in the valley of the Platte river or its branches. At "North Platte," 291 miles from Omaha, the line takes the valley of the South Platte, and runs on the north side of it to "Julesburg," 377 miles from Omaha. Thence it follows the "lodge pole" fork of the South Platte to "Pine Bluffs," 473 miles from Omaha. It then passes across an easy "divide" over to the waters of "Crow Creek," another tributary of the South Platte, and descends to Cheyenne, 516 miles from Omaha. Omaha, the starting point, is 760 feet above the sea; Cheyenne is 5921 feet above the sea; so that the total rise is 4961 feet in 516 miles, or an average of 9 6-10 feet per mile; the maximum rise for short distances being 35 feet per mile, excepting that in getting out from Omaha there is at present a grade of 62 feet per mile, which, however, on the completion of the bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, now in progress, will be reduced to about 40 feet per mile, and which, occurring at an important city, is not of much moment. Practically, the railroad from Omaha to Cheyenne is a straight line for 516 miles, with ruling grades below 30 feet per mile, and averaging about 10 feet per mile. This entire distance is a grass country, but most of the way it may be cultivated, and produce spring wheat, corn, potatoes, oats, etc. At present it is virgin soil, ranged over by antelopes, occasional Indians and emigrants, and latterly by the railroad, and now dotted with railroad villages about every fifteen miles, these villages as yet depending wholly on the railroad employes and the travel by rail, no local trade existing along the route till we reach Cheyenne, where the stage road runs to "Denver," 110 miles off.

As far as Cheyenne we were honored with the company of ex-Secretary Seward and his family. At Cheyenne he was welcomed by a crowd and a band of music; and here he bade our party farewell, intending to proceed to Denver, and afterwards to the Pacific.

Cheyenne bears somewhat the same relation to the passage of the Black Hills range of the Rocky Mountains that Altoona bears to the Allegheny range on the Pennsylvania Central Road; only, however, in this, that at Cheyenne the grade increases, and continues gradually increasing to the pass of the mountain at the summit at Sherman; the highest point attained by the railroad anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean—Sherman being 8,235 feet above the sea.

But here the resemblance ceases. The ascent of the Black Hills, from Cheyenne to Sherman, a distance of 33 miles, is entirely different from that on the Allegheny slope. In the 33 miles the rise is 2314 feet, or on an average of 70 feet per mile, and the maximum at any point 85 feet per mile. But in attaining this easy ascent there is no heavy crest, no deep fills, the deepest cuts only about 20 feet, and no tunnels, and on the very top, at Sherman, it so happens that there is a slight depression, requiring an embankment about four feet high.

I watched this portion of the line critically all the way, although it was by moonlight, in company with Dr. Claxton, looking from the hind platform of the hinder car, and I was particularly struck with the fact that there is little more work on these 33 miles than on the route approaching Cheyenne from the East, and no appearance of a mountain ascent. Such is this remarkable pass.

In fact, it was not necessary that even this summit should be passed by the railroad, for the Laramie Fork, as well as the main North Fork of the Platte, cuts through the Black Hills, and could have been followed with regularly ascending grades, though on more circuitous and more costly routes. Where the line now crosses the Laramie west of the Black Hills, it is 7123 feet above the sea, or 1112 feet lower than the Sherman summit; and at the crossing of the North Platte, west of the Black Hills, it is only 6477 feet above the sea, or 1658 feet below Sherman.

These features are not generally understood by our people in the East. On the entire distance, 540 miles from Omaha to Sherman, on the highest summit passed between the two oceans, the work is absolutely trifling, the curves of the easiest kind, and the grades are as above stated.

From the Sherman summit, descending the slopes of the Black Hills, the work is heavier and the grades somewhat undulating, the maximum descending, grade being 86 feet per mile for about ten miles into the valley of the Laramie. The general range of the height of grade above the sea, from the Laramie, crossing 23¼ miles west of Sherman to Green river, is from 7000 to 6000 feet in a distance of 274 miles, between Laramie and Green river, with no very heavy work at any point. At Green river the grade is 6112 feet above the sea, and at the Aspen summit, 92½ miles further west, it is 7463 feet. Aspen is the second highest summit on the Union Pacific Road, and it is 772 feet lower than Sherman, at a point 939 miles from Omaha. At Deseret, or *Wintah* now, we left the cars to go over to Salt Lake City, 28 miles south of the railroad, by stage over a tolerably good road, which we passed in a little less than six hours, between 1 and 7 o'clock, on the morning of Thursday, June 17.

I will not take time to write a description of this curious city, or of the little incidents attending our journey and stay here since yesterday morning. I prefer to generalize a little in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, as far as we have passed over it.

It is a good, well-located and well-constructed railroad in most of the distance from Omaha to *Wintah*, 1024 miles. From Piedmont west for about 90 miles the track was hastily laid during the winter, and at a number of points trestle-work still supplies the place of the most permanent bridge structures which are in process of erection; but it will require only a short time and no large expenditure of money to make it as good as the best in the country. We made very good time over even the worst parts of it, with no extraordinary motion of the cars. I could take notes comfortably on the very roughest portions. I can have no doubt, therefore (having been over all excepting 60 miles of the Union Pacific), that the whole 1084 miles will, in a very short time, be equal through out to the best roads in the East.

Respecting the business to be done on these one thousand and eighty-four miles, it is obvious that it must be almost wholly *through* travel and transportation. There can be no local trade or travel excepting what may come in from Denver, at Cheyenne, and from Salt Lake City, at Wintah, or that vicinity. Branch railroads will be at once constructed to both Denver and Salt Lake City. At all other points the only business must be such as arises from the working of the road, nothing more.

After some years the country between Omaha and Cheyenne will be settled and cultivated, and thus create local business; but beyond Cheyenne the nature of the ground is such that very little settlement can take place in the present age, a large portion of the distance being sage desert and alkali plains. Concerning the through trade and travel I am not yet prepared to speak.

As to snow, my opinion is, from the best data I have been able to gather, that the snow difficulty on the Black Hills, and on the Union Pacific line (1084 miles) generally, has been greatly exaggerated in the newspapers, and that it will not prove to be so very formidable. Last winter was, however, a favorable one; less snow than usual fell, and the railroad was obstructed for several weeks; but it is to be considered that the track was being laid in the dead of winter, and that there was not time to perfect all the appliances for guarding against the snow or for removing it from the cuts. There will be more or less trouble from snows every winter, doubtless; but I feel constrained to come to the conclusion that with first-class snow-ploughs and good management, the difficulty from snow between Omaha and Promontory Point will be little if any greater than on some of the New England railroads. All our party are well, and perfectly harmonious.

Very truly yours,
W. MILNOR ROBERTS.

—The terms of Senators Yates, of Illinois, Grimes, of Iowa, Ross, of Kansas, McCreery, of Kentucky, Fessenden, of Maine, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Norton, of Minnesota, Thayer, of Nebraska, Cragin, of New Hampshire, Cattell, of New Jersey, Anthony, of Rhode Island, Fowler, of Tennessee, Williams, of Oregon, and Howard, of Michigan, expire March 4, 1871, and most of the elections for their successors will take place next year. This gives great importance to the elections of next fall for the State Legislatures.

1869. A NEW THING, A BIG THING. 1869.
And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.
ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!
The "House of Tudor" Surrendered TO THE SMALL FRY!
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! New Inducements!
{High Street!} {Low Prices!}
A. G. FRY
Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of
DRY & DRESS GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,
consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be
SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!
TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!!
Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that at all times you will be supplied at the LOWEST CASH RATES.
Oh my! my eye! it is no lie
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery
Just opened by A. G. Fry,
On the street called High,
More for your money you can buy
Than from any one else, far or nigh.
I design to keep a full line of DRESS GOODS of the most desirable styles and textures, and as I am determined to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, I respectfully solicit a call from all the ladies, and especially from those who have been in the habit of visiting other places to make their purchases. Whatever you want to buy, be sure first to try the store of A. G. FRY.
Ebensburg, May 27, 1869.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE,
AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.
Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

ELEVEN YEARS
Of experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

COSTIVENESS,
Or Constipation of the Bowels, should always receive prompt attention, as it pre disposes the system to disease. The timely use of such a valuable cathartic remedy as Roback's Blood Pills has saved much sickness, disease and death, and many persons to-day are indebted to these pills alone for their existence, as the certificates in our possession will attest.

DROPSY,
And Dropsical Swellings, are always relieved, and often permanently cured, by the alterative effect which the timely use of Roback's Blood Purifier, when taken in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills, is sure to produce.

DINNER PILLS.
All persons of bilious habits, after eating or drinking too freely, will find great relief in the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Pills. They aid digestion by stimulating the stomach, thus avoiding the pain, nausea, sour eructions, etc., which follow from eating too heartily.

ERYSIPELAS
Often arises from the morbid condition of the entire system, and no better remedies can be found than Dr. Roback's Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

CONVALESCENTS,
Or persons recovering from Fevers or any of the malignant forms of disease, will find Roback's Stomach Bitters invaluable as a tonic and stimulant for removing all the prostrating effects which follow disease. It supplies the great want so long felt for a safe and reliable tonic and appetizer.

LIVER PILLS
Are Pills that have a direct and powerful action on the liver, and relieve any inactivity or congested state of that all important organ upon which depends the whole process of digestion. The importance, then, of procuring a Pill that shall have such direct action without the ill effects of mercury, is manifest to every one. Such Pills are Roback's Blood Pills. They are warranted purely vegetable, and can with certainty be relied upon, and are safe at all times

MELANCHOLY
Is one of the many diseases of the nervous system arising from a low state of the constitutional health or severe prostration after long continued sickness, and requires invigorating remedies like Roback's Stomach Bitters to restore the nerves to their natural vitality.
For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. (July 22-)

ALTOONA NOT YET IN RUINS!
WOLFF'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING BAZAAR!!!
STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!
IN IMMENSE PROFUSION!
ALL WANTS SUPPLIED!
ALL TASTES SUITED!
ALL BUYERS PLEASED!
SUITS FOR OLD PEOPLE!
SUITS FOR MIDDLE AGED!
SUITS FOR YOUNG AMERICA!
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
TO FIT EVERY MAN AND BOY!
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, &c. &c.
STOCK THE LARGEST!
GOODS THE VERY BEST!
STYLES THE NEATEST!
PRICES THE LOWEST!
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
of any Goods or style desired.
{CALL AND SEE!} {CALL AND SEE!}
{CAN SUIT YOU IN GOODS & PRICES.}
STORE ON ANNIE STREET, one door north of the Post Office. Don't mistake the place and there will be no mistake about you getting good bargains.
GODFREY WOLFF.
Altoona, April 28, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869.-1y.

FRANK W. HAY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly hand.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN
Clothing
6th & Market Sts
OAK HALL
PHILADELPHIA.
Samples sent by mail when written for.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD
IS FINISHED!
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
UNION AND CENTRAL
PACIFIC RAILROADS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
No. 40 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

LAWSON & BAKER,
FRANKLIN STREET,
In the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Johnstown, Pa.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WESTERN PRODUCE!
LAWSON & BAKER keep constantly on hand a large supply SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES, DRIED and GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.
Orders solicited from retail dealers, and satisfaction in goods and prices guaranteed.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,
HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.
Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

JOHN CROUSE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS.
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.
The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.
Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co, Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(*Conducted on the European Plan.*)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.
This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG.
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.
The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

A. C. DIBERT,
WITH
BOKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CITY AND EASTERN MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILADA.*

M. L. OATMAN,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
CONSISTING OF
Double Extra Family Flour,
GRAIN, FEED,
BACON, SALT, FISH,
FRESH VEGETABLES,
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.
Also, a large stock of the
Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,
STORE ON HIGH STREET,
Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,
which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.
A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.
Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.
JOHN PARKE
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest
STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.
The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the
Loretto Marble Works,
all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.
JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869.-tf.

WHOLESALE
JANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St. PHILADA.
GROCERS

PETER SIDES,
WITH
HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
S. E. Corner Third and Market Sts.,
Jan. 22, 1868. *PHILADELPHIA.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.
Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.
Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where more pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.
DEBILITY,
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheek, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.
Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.
These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.
FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly, *GEO. W. WOODWARD.*
FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.
FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.* Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.
CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
For Sale by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [oct.22-1y.

The Cambria Freeman
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.
At the following rates, payable within six months from date of subscription:
One copy, one year, - - - - - $2
One copy, six months, - - - - 1
One copy, three months, - - - -
Those who fail to pay their subscription until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.
Twelve numbers constitute a quarter, twenty-five, six months; and fifty numbers one year.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, 12 lines, one insertion, $1
Each subsequent insertion, 2
Auditor's Notices, each, 2
Administrators' Notices, each, 2
Executors' Notices, each, 2
Estray Notices, each 1

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
1 square, 12 lines,	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 6
2 squares, 24 lines,	5 00	8 00	12
3 squares, 36 lines,	7 00	10 00	15
Quarter column,	9 50	14 00	25
Third column,	11 00	16 00	28
Half column,	14 00	25 00	35
One Column,	25 00	35 00	60

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, $5
Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.
Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents each subsequent insertion.
Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.
JOB PRINTING.
We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of Plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Binding, Books, Book Binding, &c., executed twice as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE
PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. The merits of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the numbers are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees
BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!
Henry C. Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from his hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.
Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 109 pounds of surplus honey.
James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.
Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $20, and the right cost him only $5.
Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 100 pounds of surplus honey at one time.
Quite a number of similar statements authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.
Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address
PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1868.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.
HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Thos. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish *COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES* of the latest and most approved pattern, THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact every manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.
The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.
Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.
Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.
The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.
OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
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